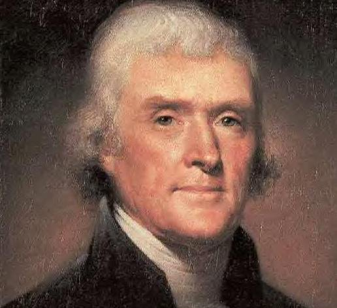
**Unit 1:** The New Nation (1781-1800)

Chapter 6 Reading Guide



**Unit Essential Questions:**

1. How did the United States Constitution address the problems/weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
2. What factors gave rise to the development of the first political parties in American history?
3. Explain the successes and failures of George Washington’s administration.
4. What attempts did President John Adams and the Federalists make to hold onto power and ensure that Federalists ideas lasted in the federal government?
5. Why was the Presidential Election of 1800 considered a “revolution”?

***Section 1: Framing a New Government* DUE:­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

pp. 160-168

Key Terms:

Articles of Confederation Alexander Hamilton James Madison Annapolis G. Washington

Daniel Shays Founding Fathers Edmund Randolph VA Plan NJ Plan

Great/CT Compromise 3/5 Compromise imports/exports slave trade sovereignty

Necessary and proper separation of powers checks and balances federalism Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists Federalist Papers Delaware New York and Virginia Bill of Rights

Judiciary Act of 1789 Hamilton, Knox, Jefferson

Guiding Questions:

1. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

2. How did Shays’s Rebellion reflect the need for a new/stronger central (or national) government? (Be sure to explain the event within your response.)

3. The U.S. Constitution (written in Philadelphia during the summer of 1787) is said to be a “bundle of compromises”. Below are a few of the areas where compromise was necessary during the Constitutional Convention. Explain each compromise that was reached and why a compromise was necessary in each case.

* State Representation in the National Legislature (Congress):
* Inclusion of slaves as “people” for representation/taxation purposes:
* Slave Trade:
* Taxation on Imports/Exports:

4. The central question at the Constitutional Convention concerned how much power the central/national government should have. Explain how this difficult question was “settled” by the constitution. Include the terms “sovereignty” and “necessary and proper” in your response.

5. Define/explain the following terms. Try to explain the different between them.

- checks and balances:

* separation of powers:
* federal:

6. Explain the Anti-Federalists main arguments against the Constitution.

7. What freedoms are protected by the Bill of Rights?

8. Considering that the United States is a representative democracy in which the people elect those who make the nation’s laws (Congress), is a Bill of Rights *necessary*? If so, why?

***Section 2: Federalists and Republicans* DUE:­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

pp. 168-171

Key Terms:

Strong v. Weak national government loose v. strict Hamilton v. Jefferson NY v. VA financial plan

National debt/assumption/national bank whiskey excise tax tariff Potomac River 1791

French Revolution

Guiding Questions:

9. The leader of one of the two first political parties was Alexander Hamilton (GW’s Secretary of the Treasury). His financial plan was one of the first issues that caused division between the two groups known as Hamiltonians (Federalists) and Jeffersonians (Democratic-Republicans). Explain the three parts of Hamilton’s financial plan.

- National Debt/Assumption of State Debt:

- National Bank:

* Tariff:

10. Read “The Republican Opposition” carefully. Make a descriptive bullet-list of any/all differences between the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans.

***Section 3: Establishing National Sovereignty* DUE:­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

pp. 171-174

Key Terms:

NW Ordinance Whiskey Rebellion Shays’s Rebellion 15,000 Bill of Rights

Native Americans 1789 Neutrality Proclamation Citizen Genet Jay Treaty

Pinckney Treaty 31st Parallel

11. What caused the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794? How did the Washington Administration deal with it? Did GW overreact to the “rebellion”? Explain/defend your response.

12. Summarize the nation’s relationship with the Native Americans. Be complete, but succinct.

13. What was the Washington Administration’s reaction to the events of 1789? Explain.

14. Bullet-list what was “accomplished” by the Jay Treaty? What did most Americans think about the treaty?

15. Describe what the Pinckney Treaty accomplished.

***Section 4: The Downfall of the Federalists* DUE:­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

pp. 174-178

Key Terms:

Farewell Address Election of 1796 12th Amendment Quasi-War X Y Z Affair

Talleyrand 1800 Alien and Sedition Acts KY and VY Resolutions Nullification Revolution of 1800

Aaron Burr 73 Judiciary Act of 1801 midnight appointments

16. What was GW’s message in his Farewell Address? Specify some of the advice

17. Who were the two candidates for the presidency in 1796? Who won/lost?

18. Explain how the X Y Z Affair worsened an already strained relationship with France. (Be sure to explain the event as part of your response.)

19. Explain what the Alien and Sedition Acts did. What was the REAL reason for their passage by the Federalists?

20. The Democratic-Republican reaction to the Alien and Sedition Acts was voiced by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. Summarize their argument. (Pay attention – this is important.)

21. Why was the election of 1800 called a “revolution”? Who became president as a result of this “revolution”?

22. What did the Federalists (and John Adams) attempt to accomplish with the Judiciary Act of 1801? Was it “fair”?

23. Read the conclusion.

